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BTA REPORTS RCP POLITBURO APPROVAL OF CEAUSESCU TALKS

AU010930 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Mar, BTA correspondent--The Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party has fully approved and highly assessed the results of the new Bulgaro-Romanian summit-level dialogue.

Informed by Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the S.R. Romania, about the latter's friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of P.R. Bulgaria, the Political Executive Committee points out that this meeting has once again confirmed the fruitfulness of the traditional friendly meetings between the top leaders of the two countries, and also their crucial importance for the continuous consolidation of fraternal solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, between the two countries and the two peoples.

The Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP expresses deep satisfaction with the common determination to further work towards expanding the all-round relations between Romania and Bulgaria. Highly assessed is the will of the two sides to actively cooperate in the foreign political sphere, to contribute by their joint action and efforts to deepening the process of detente, to establishing a climate of security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

RAUL CASTRO ARRIVES 1 MAR ON OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT

AU111054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on 1 March a Cuban military delegation led by Army General Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the councils of ministers and state and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, arrived on an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria.

At Sofia Airport the guests were cordially greeted by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov and Dimitur Stanishev; Col Gen Velko Palin; BCP Central Committee Military Department head; Col General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; deputy ministers of national defense and foreign affairs; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Jose Manuel Alvarez Bravo and Vladimir Basovskiy, Cuban and USSR ambassadors to Bulgaria, were also at the airport, as well as embassy members and military attaches from both embassies. A military guard presented honors.

LEADERS ATTEND STAMBOLIYSKI CENTENARY CELEBRATION

AU282028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Feb 79 AU

[Summary] "A celebration marking the birth centenary of the founder of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU], democrat and republican Aleksandur Stamboliyski, was held at the Aleksandur Stamboliyski house and monument in Sofia tonight.

Present were Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva and other leaders of the BCP and of the BNAU."

Aleksandur Lilov opened the celebration and gave the floor to Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary. Tanchev described and praised the work and life of Aleksandur Stamboliyski. Speaking about the unity of action between a Marxist-Leninist party and an agrarian party, he said that this phenomenon is forever linked with the names of two remarkable leaders of the Bulgarian people--Georgi Dimitrov and Todor Zhivkov. He then said: "Allow me, comrades, to state from the rostrum of this festive celebration, that for 25 years Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally and the Central Committee have contributed immensely to raising the role of the BNAU in the comprehensive life of the country and in the international [words indistinct] and to the further development of the workers-peasants unity and of the communists-agrarians fraternity and unity. The BNAU is deeply grateful to him for his contribution in this respect."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 28 FEB

AU281741 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 28 Feb 79 AU

[Text] At a session of the Council of Ministers held today, a report was heard on the basic critical materials and broadcasts published or broadcast by the central mass information media as well as on the work of the state and economic organs and organizations.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a detailed statement on the item discussed. He emphasized that the efforts of the ministries and of the mass information media must be oriented toward comprehensively fulfilling the seventh 5-year plan and toward consistently implementing the economic approach. The instructions given by Todor Zhivkov at the national conference of the party, state, economic and social aktiv on 9 January 1979 were of paramount importance.

The Council of Ministers bureau also heard a report on the results of the financial check up carried out in 1978 and approved measures for improving financial and administrative discipline.

The government also discussed other items and adopted appropriate measures.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ITALIAN JOURNALISTS--Sofia, 27 Feb, BTA--With a view to strengthening and promoting the traditional friendly links which exist between the peoples of Bulgaria and Italy, the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the National Federation of the Italian Press today signed an agreement for creative cooperation. The document is drawn up in the spirit of the decisions of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The protocol provides for the exchange of news on the activities of the two journalists' organizations and on the work of the mass media in the two countries. Direct contacts will be established between kindred newspapers and magazines and other mass media, as well as between individual journalists. The exchange of delegations will contribute to the deepening of the contacts and the mutual study of professional and trade union experience. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 27 Feb 79 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR--Krustyyu Popov, deputy foreign trade minister, and Eduard Schwierz, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, have signed a 1979 trade protocol in Berlin. This protocol provides for deepening the economic cooperation and it also substantially contributes to fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the 9th SED Congress. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Feb 79 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ELABORATES ON MIDEAST ISSUE

AU281225 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Feb 79 p 6 AU

["Substantial parts" of an interview given by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Othman Nabath, Wafa's Prague correspondent: "Solidary With the Palestinians' Struggle; From the Interview of B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on the Middle East"; date of interview not given]

[Text] "Without solving the Palestinian question it is impossible to establish a lasting and just peace in the Middle East"--this idea was stressed by CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek in a recent interview with Othman Nabath, Prague correspondent of the Palestinian press agency Wafa. The interview was also published by PLO's periodical FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH (PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION) and today we are publishing substantial parts of this interview.

Question: What is your appraisal of Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations?

Answer: Before I begin answering your first question permit me to take advantage of this opportunity to ask you to convey cordial greetings to the PLO representatives and to all Arab people of Palestine. For many years now our people have been following with great sympathy and full understanding the just battle of the Arab people of Palestine for the enforcement of their national rights. Our solidarity with this fight is quite natural.

Apart from the deep mutual sympathies of the Czechoslovak and Palestinian people, stemming from similar historical experiences, the Czechoslovak-Palestinian contacts are based on the principled positions held by the CSSR on Middle East issues. We regard the Palestinian issue as the substance of the conflict in this area and we are convinced that a lasting and just peace throughout the area cannot be attained without a solution to this problem. This solution must satisfy the legitimate desires of the Arab people of Palestine for their national identity, the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. In this we must proceed from the recognition of the PLO as the only authorized representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

It is in the spirit of these principled positions that we are developing our contacts with the PLO. In the past we have welcomed many Palestinian representatives in the CSSR. In May 1975 Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, made an official visit. Faruq Asad Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, has visited the CSSR twice. During his recent visit to Syria, Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, met Yasir 'Arafat. These meetings between the Czechoslovak and Palestinian representatives have significantly contributed to the development of all-round cooperation. The establishment of the PLO's representation office in the CSSR in 1976 signified yet another quantitative and qualitative growth of mutual Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations.

The CSSR highly values the courageous and principled role played in the Arabs' national liberation battle by the PLO. The international authority and prestige of this organization is growing constantly. We are overjoyed that the relations between the PLO and the countries of the socialist community are constantly intensifying. We hold our relations with the PLO in high esteem and we are prepared to do everything for their further all-round development for the benefit of the Czechoslovak people and the Arab people of Palestine.

Question: A conference of Arab states was held in Baghdad in response to the attempts by As-Sadat's reactionary government to establish U.S. imperialist aims in this area and in response to the Camp David agreements. What is your opinion of the Baghdad conference?

Answer: The Government and people of the CSSR are following with great concern the development of events in the Middle East, where a dangerous hotbed of war exists as a result of Israel's long-term aggressive policy with the direct support of U.S. imperialist circles, which are striving to subjugate this area to their own power interests. The CSSR has always resolutely supported the just battle of the Arab peoples for eliminating the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for achieving a permanent and just solution of the Mideast conflict. That is also why we adopted a negative stand regarding As-Sadat's capitulationist policy of separate negotiations with Israel and why we expressed our resolute disagreement with the Camp David agreements, which had been achieved under U.S. patronage, behind the Arabs' backs and in sharp contradiction to their interests. We fully share the indignation evoked by these agreements among the Arab people, and the Arab people of Palestine in particular.

Our people experienced the tragedy of the Munich betrayal in 1938, which later led to the bloody drama of World War II. That is why they sharply reject the new "Munich," which this time sacrificed the Palestinians at the altar of the bourgeoisie's endangered class interests.

We are firmly convinced that the Israeli aggression and the imperialist plans in the Middle East can be successfully warded off by the Arabs' joint efforts, by consolidating unity and mutual solidarity and simultaneously intensifying friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. In this context we have positively appraised the conclusions of the Damascus summit conference of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and the Iraqi-Syrian Charter of Joint National Action, both of which consolidate mutual relations and the cooperation of progressive countries and forces. We regard the results of the Baghdad summit conference of Arab states as a contribution to uniting the Arab world. We understand it as an endeavor to ward off the grave danger for the Arab people and the peaceful settlement in the Middle East represented by the Camp David agreements. We attribute extraordinary significance to the fact that the conference emphasized the inevitability of a just solution to the Palestinian issue as the key problem for settling the situation in the Middle East, as well as to the fact that the PLO has been affirmed as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. We judge that the consistent respect for the Baghdad summit and its implementation in life is in the interests of all Arab people, in the interests of peace in the Mideast and throughout the world.

Question: What should be done in the interests of a just solution of the Mideast problem?

Answer: As I have already stressed, in this question Czechoslovak foreign policy maintains its principled positions, based on our class understanding of the problems in the Middle East, where the progressive forces of the Arab national liberation movement are confronted by the forces of reaction and imperialism, represented by Israel and the United States. The basic condition of a just and permanent solution to the problem is the unequivocal recognition of the justified demands of Arab countries, the PLO, the socialist states and all progressive forces of the world, namely that the Israeli aggressor unconditionally and completely withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 so that the Arab people of Palestine can assert their inalienable rights to self-determination, including the right to set up their own independent state and the right to return to their homes, in keeping with the appropriate UN resolutions. The solution must be effected with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. [paragraph continues]

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It is only after the fulfillment of these conditions that a lasting, just and comprehensive settlement of the Mideast crisis can be achieved, including guarantees for the independent existence and security of all states in the area. This is our consistent and unchangeable attitude, which we are asserting in all international negotiations and meetings.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REACTIONS TO PRC-SRV CONFLICT

JN Delegate's Address

LD282122 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York--Czechoslovak delegate Ilja Hulinsky said in the UN Security Council that in the interest of all countries and peoples of the world, the Security Council must take a stand against the Chinese criminal acts.

The Council must condemn the aggressor, and ask China to immediately halt the aggression and pull out all its forces from Vietnam.

Hulinsky deplored the Chinese attempts to divert the attention of the Security Council from its main task--to eliminate the serious threat to international peace and security--by trying to make the Council deal with an issue which is not in its competence and which is a purely internal affair of Cambodia. The Chinese resort to absurd fabrications about alleged Vietnamese provocations, and attempt to present their aggression as a small-scale punitive expedition.

The Czechoslovak delegate said that the tactics used by China at the Security Council session indicate that China counts on the possibility of using the results of the session for further expansion of its aggression.

The time has come for appropriate conclusions to be drawn from the perfidious tactics of Beijing also by those who either intentionally or unwittingly play into the hands of the Chinese leaders when they equate the victims of the aggression--the Vietnamese people--with the aggressors, and do not call things by their proper names.

Beijing knows that in certain circles in the West, anti-Sovietism is the only coin which is not subject to devaluation. But those trying to play the "Chinese card" and directly or indirectly encouraging the Beijing leadership in its irresponsible policy display shortsightedness and are playing with fire, the Czechoslovak delegate warned.

Mongolian Representative on Conflict

AU281416 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[Lubomir Trefny report: "After the Scientific Conference 'Socialism and Peace': the Struggle for Mankind's Future"]

[Excerpt] The Chinese aggression in Vietnam has permeated the spirit of the entire conference. This, after all, is logical, since this particular question could not be avoided by the representatives of peace movements in the socialist countries: They felt the need to express unambiguously and with full decisiveness their disapproval of the barbarous attack perpetrated by militarist China against peace-loving Socialist Vietnam. Thus the resolute rejection resounded in its full intensity from all the almost 20 papers heard by the participants in the conference during the 2 days. [paragraph continues]

For example, the representative of the Mongolian People's Republic, Chamsuren, also reverted to this topic in stating that his fatherland, too, regularly feels the pressure of the Beijing leadership, which sends armed forces to the Mongolian-Chinese border. The Mongolian delegate turned his attention to the entire complex of questions connected with U.S. ideological and military operations in various parts of the world. In connection with the Chinese aggression in Vietnam he stressed that THE ENTIRE MONGOLIAN PEOPLES ARE AS INDIGNANT OVER THIS UNHEARD-OF EVENT AS THOUGH IT WERE A MATTER OF BEIJING'S INTERVENTION ON THE TERRITORY OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

Solidarity With Vietnam

LD282110 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Solidarity with the Vietnamese people struggling against Chinese aggression and the determination to continue assistance in the training of cadres and construction of the Vietnamese national economy were underlined at a session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese committee of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations here today.

The session, presided over by the committee's Chairman Frantisek Hagara, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council, evaluated the 1978 activities, aimed above all at expressions of support and solidarity with Vietnam at a time of escalated Chinese attacks, and at rendering aid to the people living in flooded regions.

The session approved the plan of activities for 1979, which pays a special attention to maintaining contact with Vietnamese apprentices working in Czechoslovak factories. An exhibition of paintings by Czechoslovak children is being prepared for Vietnam. The best paintings sent in by competing children will be selected by a special jury in Lidice this May, and displayed later in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The Czechoslovak-Vietnamese committee associates [as received] individual as well as collective members. These include for (?instance) [few words indistinct] Eastern Bohemia, and in Palin, Eastern Slovakia, whose representatives also attended the session.

"We are the agricultural cooperative of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese friendship since 1961 and have maintained friendly contacts with the Gaing Bien cooperative near Hanoi, to which we have sent already four tractors. We visited Vietnam twice. During our visit last autumn we offered training for two of their members in labour organization and mechanization. All our members are in these days [as received] with our Vietnamese friends, who must again defend their country," the representative of the Kacina cooperative said.

The Palin cooperative has no direct partner in Vietnam, but has established friendship with Vietnamese university students in Kosice, and Vietnamese apprentices from various Slovak enterprises.

"Vietnamese boys and girls are very much admired for their modesty and diligence. Our consideration for them is even greater now, to show them that they are not alone in their struggle against Chinese aggression," said a representative of the Palin agricultural cooperative.

Czech National Council Resolution

LD282118 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Vietnam struggles against the Chinese aggression not only in its own interest, but in the interest of mankind, Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council and of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations said here today when presenting the society's resolution to Vietnam's Ambassador Nguyen Tien Thong.

The resolution condemns the aggression of the Chinese Maoist leadership against Vietnam and says: "This is a gross violation of basic norms [few words indistinct] state relations and of the UN Charter. It is not only an attack against the socialist united Vietnam, but also against peace and security in South-East Asia and all over the world.

The Vietnamese ambassador thanked for the support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people, who after 30 years of fight must again defend themselves. "We believe in our victory, as we are not alone, thanks to the support by the socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world," said the ambassador.

U.S. INTERESTS NOT THREATENED BY IRANIAN EVENTS

AU281305 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz article: "Commentator's Opinion"]

[Text] Regarding the threats by members of the U.S. administration and the report about the plot against the new Iranian Government, their objective is actually identical, that is, to reverse the revolutionary development in Iran by all available means and maintain the power positions of imperialism and neocolonialism in that country as well as in the entire Near and Middle East area.

First, in what respect does the Iranian revolution threaten U.S. vital interests? After all, Iran is thousands of kilometers away from the United States, and developments in that country--no matter what they are--can hardly threaten U.S. security. The trouble is that under "U.S. vital interests" Washington understands the predatory interests of U.S. monopolies, for example in armament industry, which used to sell Iran billions of dollars worth of arms. The revolutionary forces rejected these deals as absurd (no one is threatening Iran militarily), and, besides, they are detrimental to Iran's real interests.

Second, do the Iranians want to consume their huge crude oil reserves themselves? Maybe they do not need to trade with their oil, to process and sell this valuable raw material, and build their own economic structure with assets thus acquired! Nonsense! But the Iranians are no longer willing to sell their crude oil to the Republic of South Africa, to that vile racist regime, which has rightly found itself on the world's pillory. Neither do they want to sell it to Israel, whose government is conducting a policy of genocide against the Palestinians and other Arabs. The Iranians will be selling their crude oil, but under dignified conditions that will not be tantamount to causing the pauperization of the Iranian people.

Messrs Brown and Schlesinger have immediately forgotten that their government is, allegedly, the champion of the struggle for human rights. They, themselves, have trampled upon them with indifference. With their injured pride as administrators of the United States' imperialist realm, anger has dimmed their brains and they have been rattling sabres under Iran's window. This is a shame, it is irresponsible and shortsighted, just like the attempts to plot against the unity and purposefulness of the revolutionary forces in Iran. People can be intimidated, misled and even diverted from their resolution, but history cannot be deceived. Not even the United States with its billions of dollars and the omnipresent CIA can permanently defy the will of the people and logic of revolutionary development.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TU DELEGATION VISIT TO LAOS

For Hanoi KPL reportage on the 19 February communique issued by the delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, during the delegation's visit to Laos, see the Laos section of the 28 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

HOFFMANN INTERVIEWED ON INDOCHINA, INDIA TOUR

AU271115 Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Feb 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[E. Merkel interview with Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council in Prague upon the return of the Central Trade Union Council delegation from Asia: "Reinforcement of Trade Union Action Unity; on the Results of the Central Trade Union Council Delegation's Trip to Asia"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and URO chairman, returned from Vietnam, Laos and India on Friday night [23 February]. The delegation, whose members were Ladislav Abraham, first URO deputy chairman and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, URO Secretary Frantisek Brabenec, member of the URO Presidium Helena Majzlanova and Ladislav Opatrný, chief of the URO International Department, had visited these countries at the invitation of the trade union centrals of the host countries, held a number of talks, participated in meetings of working people and received by the highest representatives of public and political life. We asked the delegation head, Comrade Karel Hoffmann, for an interview on the results of this trip, which could be termed a mission of friendship and trade union cooperation on an international scale.

[Merkel] Allow us, comrade chairman, to ask you for the first brief evaluation of the delegation's 12 working days and for a characterization of the conclusions of the talks and documents signed in Hanoi, Vientiane and Delhi.

[Hoffmann] The days were really filled with a complete program and rich in impressions, new findings and experiences. They convinced us again that our people, the working people of Czechoslovakia, have good friends and class brothers not only in Vietnam and Laos but also in India and that the results of socialist construction and the CSSR's foreign peace policy encounter considerable interest and are highly valued. The talks with the leaders of the Lao Trade Union Federation raised cooperation with the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement, as we had expected, to a higher level. [paragraph continues]

The mutual exchange of information and views on a number of domestic and foreign political issues and on mutual relations and assessment of a number of topics concerning the two sides gave us the opportunity to further develop and enrich our cooperation by new forms and directions, as also ensues from all the documents adopted in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], in Laos and India.

In cooperation with the Vietnamese and Lao trade unions, increasing emphasis is placed on an effective exchange of experiences in developing the organization and political work of trade unions and on the fulfillment of their role and functions. Our partners stressed the importance of implementing the experiences of trade union work under the difficult conditions of the Vietnamese postwar development and in the aid to the emerging workers class in Laos.

The Indian trade unions are working in a completely different situation. They have to face the intensive exploitative pressure of international companies, monopolies and the domestic bourgeoisie and great unemployment, hunger and poverty. They are interested in a joint struggle of the working people and all trade union organizations of India for better conditions for the Indian people and in a united course of action in solidarity with the world trade union movement. The talks with the leading representatives of the All-Indian Trade Union Congress (AITUC) were held in this spirit.

All the partner organizations welcomed with gratitude the assurance of our solidarity; the assurance that we will continue to grant all-round assistance according to our possibilities and present concrete proposals for insuring them.

In particular a joint feature of all the talks at all levels and of the meetings of working people in Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City, in Vientiane and Delhi in which the URO delegation took part was the immediate expression of friendship and cordiality--which proved to overcome even the greatest distances--and of the feeling of profound friendship for the Czechoslovak people.

Chinese aggression against the SRV people had a strong impact on the course of our deliberations and talks. We were happy that in these difficult moments we stood at the side of the Vietnamese comrades and that we had the opportunity to convey--on behalf of all our trade unionists and working people--our full support and solidarity for their determination to resolutely resist Beijing's aggression and to condemn the adventurous, hegemonist and reactionary policy of the ruling Chinese clique.

During our visit to Vientiane, and particularly in Delhi, we were asked at every step about our impressions of the SRV and the Vietnamese people's stand, and in our meetings we had the opportunity to inform party and state representatives, leading functionaries of our partner organizations and working people about the SRV people's discipline, but especially their determination, in defending their country's sovereignty and independence this time as well.

Both the representatives and SRV common people addressed firm words to our people: Tell them that in past history we withstood many attempts by various Chinese dynasties to subjugate the Vietnamese nation, that we ended the struggle against French colonialism and American imperialism with victory, that even the reactionary and brutal Beijing leadership's current aggression will not force us to our knees, that we will win. We will defend our country's independence and socialist development, we will defend our alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

At the same time the Vietnamese people express their sincere joy and profound gratitude for the manifestations of solidarity, support and assistance by the world's revolutionary, progressive and peace forces.

Our Vietnamese friends value the positions of the Soviet Government and of the top party and state bodies of the CSSR and the other socialist countries as particularly strong political and moral support for their combat determination.

[Merkel] What was the public's reaction to the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, and what conclusions can be drawn from it for URO's work vis-a-vis its foreign partners?

[Hoffmann] Particularly in Delhi we directly witnessed the intensity of the indignation at the Beijing leadership's adventurous policy, and this not only as far as Vietnam is concerned. Demonstrations and protest meetings throughout the country confirmed that this was a spontaneous reaction. We were able to convince ourselves of this not only from the media reports but also during meetings with the representatives of the two largest trade union organizations--AITUC and INTUC, as well as with the representatives of political parties, state and government. The Indians emphasize that in this very important question there exists an undivided position regardless of the differing political affinities. They, too, have branded the PRC as aggressors and condemned it. They are, without reservation, on the side of the SRV and its people, and they favor the establishment of a united global movement to halt the aggression and bring about the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory.

The exchange of views with the leadership of trade unions of the countries visited on a whole range of foreign political issues has intimated that precisely this is a sphere that provides many opportunities and points out a path to understanding, cooperation, joint action and unity in the interest of peace and progress.

Representatives of INTUC, which is not a WFTU member, described the talks conducted with the URO delegation on international issues as one of significant steps along the path to the development of mutual cooperation.

All our meetings and deliberations vividly revealed the decisive importance and irreplaceable peace-making role of the Soviet Union, of the cooperation of the socialist countries and their trade union organizations, the importance of united action by the workers class and all the world's trade union organizations, the lasting topicality and necessity of international solidarity, mutual assistance and proletarian internationalism. It is my opinion that the URO delegation fulfilled its mission. In this respect the URO will continue to pursue its activities with still greater determination.

BILAK, HOFFMANN ADDRESS TRADE UNION SESSION

LD010958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Feb 79

[Text] The sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions continued in Prague today with a discussion and the adoption of final documents. Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee addressed the meeting on topical questions of international policy.

Federal minister of labor and social affairs, Michal Stancel, appraised the cooperation and contribution of the Revolutionary Trade Unions Movement in dealing with the problem of manpower, the development of comprehensive care for the working people and the consolidation of their life and social certainties. The resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session on the tasks of trade union organizations in ensuring the economic plan in the present period and on comprehensive care for the working people stresses the need for greater active participation by trade union bodies and organizations in ensuring the expansion of the fuel and energy base and the smooth operation of the railroads. In the sphere of the tasks pertaining to the development of all-round care for the working people, the resolution, among other things concentrates the attention of trade union bodies and organizations in connection with the new adjustment of working hours on the steady satisfaction of material, cultural and social requirements of the working people. The participants in the plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions passed a resolution on solidarity with the trade unions and people of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic. In it they condemn the treacherous attack by the Chinese Army against Vietnam and demand the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. They express support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the Chinese conquerors.

The closing speech on the serious problems on the agenda of the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions, which ended in Prague today, was made by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

BRIEFS

NEW BROWN COAL MINE--The current situation in the CSSR in the spheres of solid fuels has accelerated the decision to begin with extracting brown coal from a deposit located between the villages of Trebusice and Horany in the Most area. The coal extraction in this locality was to have begun later. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Feb 79 p 2 AU]

COAL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED--New coking coal deposits estimated at 150-200 million tons have been discovered between Slane and Otruby in Bohemia. The initial work connected with the opening of the deposits will begin in May, but the extraction proper--one has to reckon with a considerable quantity of underground water and gases--will begin only in the nineties. [Prague PRACE in Czech 23 Feb 79 p 7 AU]

CARTER SAID TO INDIRECTLY ENCOURAGE PRC

LD282115 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Matthias (Ehrlich) commentary]

[Text] At his press conference last night U.S. President Carter outlined the attitude of his country to the situation in Southeast Asia. In this connection he described the visit to China by Treasury Secretary Blumenthal as appropriate. Matthias (Ehrlich) comments on this remark and the background to it:

"What are you complaining about?" you could say. "The U.S. President expressed disapproval of the PRC invasion of Vietnam as well." True, but how consistent can one call an expression of disapproval if it is immediately followed by the remark that the United States would be acting against its own interests if it were to give up its newly established relations with Beijing? It was in this connection that the remark about Blumenthal's appropriate journey was made.

What is the treasury secretary of the largest and most powerful imperialist power doing in the capital of a country which is at this very moment conducting a bloody attack against a smaller neighboring country in violation of international law? First of all he is discussing closer economic relations--a perfectly normal thing to do under normal circumstances, with a country which observes the norms of coexistence between nations. But under these circumstances? And no matter how emphatically Blumenthal says that trade relations between China and the United States must not be affected by the current conflict between Beijing and Hanoi, it is by no means proven that trade relations such as these do not influence political developments and events.

Blumenthal is also charged with officiating at the opening of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing tomorrow. This, too, is a political act in the circumstances, when Chinese tanks are setting fire to Vietnamese huts and flattening paddy fields, when Chinese soldiers are subjecting the Vietnamese population to terrible atrocities. It is a political act which does not convince anyone of a genuine desire to curb the aggressors. Thirdly, Blumenthal yesterday explained to his hosts the stand of the U.S. Government. He told the Chinese vice premier, Deng Xiaoping, of his opposition to the Chinese steps in Vietnam, a different, but no clearer way of describing the Chinese aggression. It was this selfsame Deng who, as an official guest in Washington a few days before the Chinese attack, was able to say without opposition that Vietnam would be taught a lesson. In the same breath he passed on best wishes from President Carter.

I have deliberately given the crucial passages verbatim, for these formulations are neither arbitrary nor fortuitous, but are chosen after careful thought. One can only conclude that what Carter regards as appropriate is, if construed literally, at best a half-hearted protest; in fact, however, it is an indirect encouragement of the Chinese aggressors.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND SCORES PRC'S 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST SRV

LD281140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

["NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: Beijing Rulers on an Imperialist Course"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--In a commentary Wednesday's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND describes Beijing's policy, as manifested in the attack on Socialist Vietnam, as deeply anticommunist.

"The systematically deliberate breach of international law, the brazen disregard for the principles of coexistence of peoples laid down in the UN Charter, the assault directed against socialism and the playing with the fire of a dangerous world conflagration all characterize the actions of the Beijing rulers as an imperialist course," the newspaper stresses. "The same applies to the crimes being committed in Vietnam by the Chinese troops. They are murdering women, children and old people indiscriminately. They are stealing the possessions of the Vietnamese population. They are destroying the ricefields. They are burning down villages and driving the Vietnamese farmers' cattle over the frontier to China. These are the practices of an imperialist rabble of soldiers. This is great power chauvinism and hegemonism in action. China is thus the undisguised successor in the campaign of destruction conducted by U.S. imperialism against Vietnam."

"Fighting Vietnam is again showing the world these days the heroic courage of a people that, conscious of their just cause and filled with anger and indignation at China's treacherous attack, are offering the invaders iron resistance," continues the commentary. "The mood of the population is one of deliberation and determination to defend the socialist fatherland with weapon in hand. Production and economic construction are continuing. The people are convinced of victory over the aggressors, and they are fortified in this by the experiences of their 30-year struggle and their victory over three imperialist armies of aggression. They are also strengthened by the knowledge that Vietnam is not alone, that the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist fraternal countries stand at its side in firm solidarity."

The paper points to the maneuvers and assertions of the Beijing leaders designed to cloak or justify the criminal actions, and states: "The Beijing leaders resemble a burglar who forces his way into a house and then demands that the owner negotiate with him."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND recalls Vietnam's demands that China must stop the war of aggression at once, withdraw its troops unconditionally and respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Vietnam, and writes: "These demands are also our demands. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed this in his talk Monday with SRV ambassador to the GDR Hoang Tu. During the Africa trip by the GDR party and state delegation he had already stated in Luanda: "The disgraceful Chinese act of aggression again proves that with their hostile policy toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries the Beijing leaders are pursuing aims that fully and completely agree with those of the aggressive imperialist forces."

In conclusion NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes in its commentary: "In accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the SRV, our republic will do all in its power to support effectively the fraternal Vietnamese people in the fight against the Chinese aggressor in defense of their national sovereignty."

"The citizens of our republic are also imbued with this policy and spirit. They are intensifying their practical solidarity with Vietnam. They do this in the knowledge that they are part of the worldwide front of the forces of peace and of the struggle against every imperialist aggression and against every violation of territorial integrity and sovereignty. With their solidarity they are making an important contribution to the strengthening of the power of the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle against the attacker and to the banishing of the dangers to the peace and security of the peoples of Southeast Asia and also to that of the whole world that arise from China's aggression."

II. 1 Mar 79

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

HONECKER TELLS STATE COUNCIL OF RESULTS OF AFRICA VISIT

LD282012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The GDR State Council met today under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker, who reported on the results of the state visits to Libya, Angola, Zambia and Mozambique by a GDR party and state delegation. The State Council highly evaluated the work of the delegation and approved its results. It expressed gratitude and appreciation to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker, and the members of the delegation for the important work during the journey.

The State Council also dealt with a report on experience in implementing the basic principles of a democratic modus operandi by people's local representative bodies laid down in the law of 12 July 1973 on people's local representative bodies and their organs.

Erich Honecker said that progress visible to everyone has been achieved in implementing the tasks decided by the ninth SED Congress to strengthen worker and peasant power and to deepen socialist democracy. The people's local representative bodies, as organs of the unified socialist state power, have an important share in this. The upswing in the work of the people's representative bodies was particularly expressed in the fact that they concentrated increasingly on the fulfillment of tasks concerning the state as a whole, in particular of economic plans and the development of economic performance and efficiency. Ties with the citizens have been consolidated and the authority of the deputies further increased. In preparing the 30th anniversary of the GDR and in shaping the future work of the newly elected people's local representative bodies, it is necessary to make even better use of the provisions of the law for implementing the decisions and state plans with greater efficiency and with the broad involvement of the working people.

Erich Honecker said that the suggestions and tips submitted by citizens are an important aspect of their active participation in the democratic shaping of state and society. For this reason even greater value is to be placed everywhere on the comprehensive involvement of the citizens in fulfilling the state tasks, and their suggestions and observations were to be dealt with even more attentively and thoroughly. It is the prime duty of all members and heads of state organs to adhere strictly to the legal provisions that obtain. Existing problems are to be discussed more intensively with citizens, new reserves to be exploited and the necessary decisions taken.

After detailed discussion the reports were approved.

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARD TO DKP'S MIES

LD010042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1138 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, presented the Karl Marx Order to Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP] in Berlin on Wednesday. The highest GDR order was awarded to Herbert Mies to mark his 50th birthday at the proposal of the SED Central Committee.

In a short speech Erich Honecker paid tribute to the outstanding services rendered by the DKP chairman in the labor movement and in the struggle for peace and international understanding. Deeply moved, Herbert Mies thanked him for the honor he had been accorded.

Present at the ceremony were: Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Herbert Haerber, member of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council, and other personages, including Kurt Fritsch, member of the Presidium of the DKP executive, and Guenter Weiss, chairman of the DKP Central Arbitration Commission.

WILLI STOPH MEETS UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL IN BERLIN

LD010054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had a cordial meeting on Wednesday with the UNESCO director general Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, who attended the GDR Government's festive act honoring Albert Einstein's 100th birthday. During the meeting the chairman of the Council of Ministers paid tribute to UNESCO's manifold activities and to the results of its 20th general conference, which expresses its growing commitment to solving fundamental topical questions. He emphasized the GDR's policy orientated toward the safeguarding of peace and the fruitful equal-rights cooperation with all peace-loving peoples. This was a prerequisite for all of our citizens fully exercising in all spheres of social life their political, economic, social and cultural as well as other basic human rights.

Willi Stoph expressed the GDR's readiness to work also in future actively with all its strength for the aims of the United Nations and its specialist organizations. UNESCO Director General M'bow expressed his high esteem for the great achievements of the GDR people and the manifold GDR participation within UNESCO. He underlined the necessity of the safeguarding of peace as the basis for the development of international cooperation in education, science and culture.

Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, had before that a friendly meeting with the UNESCO director general. Amadou M'bow paid tribute to the participation by GDR scientists and specialists in UNESCO's natural history programmes and projects, i.a. dealing with the protection of the biosphere and the geosciences.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER PRESENTS AWARDS, PROMOTIONS

AU281748 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Recognition of Merits on Behalf of National Defense: National People's Army [NPA] members honored: Theodor Koerner Prize Awarded"]

[Excerpt] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, has honored the outstanding merits in safeguarding a constantly high fighting strength and combat readiness of the NPA by awarding high state decorations. At the same time he promoted commanders, political and staff officers to the rank of colonel or navy captain respectively.

On the order of the minister, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister and chief of the Main Political Administration of the NPA, at a festive muster on 26 February on the 23d NPA anniversary, awarded the honorary title of "meritorious NPA Member" among others to Maj Generals Rolf Dietsch, Artur Seefeld and Heinz Trautsch; Col Wilhelm Walter; Lt Col Rudolf Fritsch; Maj Heinz Ermisch; Ensigns Siegfried Apel and Hans Ebeling; and Staff Sergeant Horst Kozian.

The honorary title of a "Meritorious GDR Military Pilot" as awarded to Lt Colonels Horst Hauser, Hasso Kresse, Kurt Lange, Siegfried Lorenz, Peter Minkewitz, Wolfgang Paetz, Horst Priese, Siegfried Weiser and Gerald Wolf as well as to Commander Guenter Leithold.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS SOVIET, GDR SOLDIERS' CONTESTS

AU281751 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin Dispatch: "Comrades-in-arms Competing for Best Performances"]

[Text] Over the weekend members of the National People's Army [NPA] strengthened the soldiers friendship with their comrades-in-arms of the "regiment nearby." In the "Robert Uhrig" troop formation, NPA motorized riflemen and riflemen of the Soviet Army competed for optimum times in the standard training on combat vehicles and riflemen's weapons. Sportsmen measured their strength in volleyball and chess tournaments. In the company clubs the comrades-in-arms exchanged their experiences in the use of technical combat equipment and in the socialist competition. A musical-literary cultural program united members of the two fraternal armies in the Dresden NPA House. Pilots and technicians of the Hermann Matern Squadron, together with their Soviet partners, visited the liberation monument on the Seelow Heights and paid tribute to soldiers of the Red Army killed at the beginning of the Berlin operation in 1945.

COL GEN FLEISSNER DISCUSSES ARMY ON 23RD NPA ANNIVERSARY

DW281820 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1630 GMT 14 Feb 79 DW

[Klaus-Dieter Uhlmann interview with Col Gen Werner Fleissner, deputy minister of national defense--recorded]

[Text] [Question] A few days from now the National People's Army will observe its 23rd birthday. As many of our listeners know, you, Comrade Colonel General, helped build up our army from the very beginning, and you are now in a responsible position in the armed forces. How do you assess the development of our army?

[Answer] For the first time in German history there is a true people's army, an army of the workers and peasants, in the German Democratic Republic. This army is on guard for the reliable protection of socialism and its achievements. During the 23 years of its existence our army has passed all tests and it has every reason to be proud of what it has accomplished; it may especially take pride in the fact that it has succeeded, side by side with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, in reliably insuring the building of socialism in our country and peace for our people. The National People's Army was set up for that purpose, and this has been its unchanged military class mission to this day.

If we compare our modern socialist coalition army, its outstanding people, its excellent arms and technical equipment with the National People's Army of 1956, then it becomes obvious what gigantic feats the working people of the GDR have scored under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in the establishment of our ground, air, and naval forces. In this respect and in many fields of the organization and development of our army the experiences of our Soviet brothers in arms have always been of inestimable help. I, too, naturally am a bit proud of having helped in the establishment of our modern socialist armed forces in responsible positions.

[Question] Like many events of this year this year's anniversary of the National People's Army is marked by the 30th anniversary of our worker-peasant state. What are our army's plans for the 30th anniversary?

[Answer] We are waging our socialist competition in honor of the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic under the slogan: "Salute GDR 30--Vigilant and Combat-ready for Our Socialist Fatherland." Just a few days ago the communists in our army set high targets for this competition at the 11th delegates conference of the SED party organization in the National People's Army.

They consider it their foremost task and supreme duty toward the people that our republic remain safeguarded at any time also in the fourth decade of its existence. This is the profound meaning of the multitude of initiatives and activities emanating in these weeks and months from the communists and all members of the National People's Army. What we have in the armed forces in this connection is competition initiatives such as hitting the target with the first round, salvo, or grenade; airplane of excellent quality; battle station of great reliability. Thereby each soldier or the collective declare themselves subject to checking by the other comrades of the quality and effectiveness of their work. Time and again those voluntary commitments are of particular importance which are aimed at mastering exactly the military technical equipment under all conditions, for in the era of the most modern technical equipment the socialist home defense above all is a matter concerning the people and their defense readiness.

[Question] During the past few weeks we have heard many words of recognition for the performance of our soldiers during the first period, for example, in the brown-coal mines.

[Answer] Well, as people are saying, the weather really did give us some trouble in the past few weeks. On the other hand, these weeks are characterized by the selfless work of tens of thousands of people of our republic. It fills us with pride, and it deserves great recognition, that the members of the National People's Army as soldiers are forming the first line in the struggle against the forces of nature, making an excellent showing at each battle sector. During these weeks our army has exemplarily lived up to two tasks, so that I can state here: Despite certain adverse weather conditions the ground and sea borders and the air space of our socialist fatherland have been reliably protected at the boundary with imperialism.

[Question] The anti-detente policy of reactionary forces of NATO and the concomitant dangers to peace are questions which form the center of consideration in the minds of many people nowadays. What attitude have you adopted? What is your assessment of the present military-political activities of NATO?

[Answer] To begin with, I may note with satisfaction that the world public is alarmed and that the struggle against the danger of war has intensified. The Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states has essentially contributed to this end. All the successes of our detente policy notwithstanding, we do not overlook the fact that armament is being stepped up in the NATO countries, that NATO and Bundeswehr maneuvers are being held constantly more provocatively along the borders of the GDR and the CSSR, that the ideological war preparation of their peoples and the ideological diversion against the GDR is more and more uninhibited and unscrupulous. The principle promoters and vanguards of this peace-endangering policy are to be found in the United States and in the FRG. Behind a smokescreen of a defamation campaign against the socialist countries in general and the Soviet Union in particular the antidetente forces want to change the existing, approximate military balance to the advantage of imperialism. Yet this would only be the first step, to be followed later by the permanent military blackmail of socialism which an FRG politician once expressed as follows: The year 2,000 must not become the 83rd year of the October Revolution. To achieve this the United States and the FRG and the other NATO countries are spending billions on armament and developing and producing constantly new mass destruction means. The sole beneficiaries of this policy, which is directed against the interests of mankind, are the representatives of the military-industrial complex who pocket gigantic profits. The present rulers in Beijing are helping them politically and ideologically. Visible expression of this policy is the military aggression of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It is a crime against peace and against international security.

[Question] Comrade Erich Honecker said at the ninth meeting of the SED Central Committee that this negative tendency in international development harbors quite a few dangers.

How do the states of the Warsaw Pact and thus also our republic counteract these dangers to peace and socialism?

[Answer] It is generally known that the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee not only presented an offensive and constructive program of the next, fundamental steps in the interest of peace, the discontinuation of the arms race, disarmament, and international cooperation but also adopted corresponding resolutions in which the necessary tasks have been stipulated which are inevitable in view of NATO's armament. From this emanate commitments also for our republic and for the National People's Army. In his speech at the Berlin Bezirk delegates conference Comrade Erich Honecker said that what now primarily matters is a consistent struggle for the discontinuation of the arms race, the assessment of the imperialist enemy free from illusions, a high level of vigilance. We know that our army is at all times supported in this effort by the people of the German Democratic Republic. This will also become evident on 1 March, the anniversary of our National People's Army, when the working people of our country will visit their soldiers in the garrisons and there will be received as welcome guests.

COLD WEATHER HANDICAPS LEIPZIG-GRUENAU CONSTRUCTION WORK

DW010915 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1908 GMT 22 Feb 79 DW

[Reporter Hans-Juergen Lehmen interviews construction workers at Leipzig-Gruenau construction site--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] This winter period brought along difficulties for the construction workers in Leipzig-Gruenau, but it also demonstrated something that has nothing to do with ice and snow, as paradoxical as that may sound. Five weeks ago we asked Winfred Grau, how is the plan coming along presently?

[Answer] Well, at the moment we are lagging behind 5 days. The misery was created by weather conditions and by insufficient preparation work we found here; the seventh construction site block, that is, the Western part of Mega 4 in Gruenau, was as good as not opened at all. So we have to cope with great difficulties in addition to weather conditions.

[Question] Why was preparatory work insufficient?

[Answer] At the moment we have no normal energy, we are working with emergency aggregates, and that creates enormous difficulties. Our plan is rather tough [passage omitted] and emergency power creates a real handicap.

[Question] How about underground construction?

[Answer] Underground construction is lagging behind very much. No preparatory work was done at all in block 10.7. In about 10 days we will finish our assembly work in block 18.8 and then we are supposed to work on block 10.7.

Normally the whole preparatory work on that construction site ought to be ready by then, but this has not been done and it will produce some lagging behind the plan as things look now.

[Question] That was the situation 5 weeks ago. It was obvious that the main problem was timely preparatory construction site work. The construction workers want to fulfill the 1979 plan and eliminate plan lags in order to turn over apartments, kindergartens, and schools in time. They are working according to a plan that demands fullest exploitation of all forces. Labor productivity in Leipzig-Gruenau is supposed to increase by 8.3 percent. That is quite above the average industrial level. It can be achieved only if the plan will be fulfilled every day, and if stable norms will be achieved daily. Construction work today is a most complicated industrial process where everything must be coordinated smoothly.

If, for instance, trainloads full of prefabricated parts--as the railroad people call it--are not unloaded at the warehouse for prefabricated parts, backlogs will be created. Every day 12 carloads full of pallets must arrive here but that does not happen every day. The warehouse of the panel plant sometimes is more than full. Then the biggest panel plant of the GDR cannot produce at full capacity and the assembly collectives cannot fulfill their daily norms. On the other hand, however, the panel plant does not always supply the proper assortment, which again handicaps assembly work. How can the backlog be eliminated if the plan was so pretentious from the very beginning?

[Answer] It all goes back to the fact that we have a train shipment point here for prefabricated parts with a frequency of one train per day. This train must be handled by the construction site on Saturdays and Sundays, too, and this is where our problem lay. So the brigade studied how we could cope with this problem in a sort of uninterrupted workweek. Colleagues suggested that we operate in a cycle-shift system. We plan to submit this proposal to the enterprise management and hope to get help from there. This will insure that we will handle the train on Saturdays and Sundays, too, thereby opening a huge reserve, namely, the full utilization of the machines over the weekend, too, possibly on overtime.

[Question] In the meantime, 5 weeks have passed, and it is high time for the managements to answer these questions which only they can answer and which have been very much aggravated by the hard winter. This is Hans Pusch, deputy production director of the construction combine. Comrade Pusch, the Grau Brigade has suggested a changed shift cycle. What is the attitude of the combine management toward this idea?

[Answer] It goes without saying that the management of the construction combine fully backs this proposal. In the meantime we have mapped out a concept for the implementation of this cycle. This requires an uninterrupted shift-cycle line from prefabrication via transport up to all assembly brigades of the housing construction series 70. Currently the concept is under discussion in the collectives, and we plan to introduce the shift cycle in early March or in mid-March.

[Question] Meanwhile, the combine management has ruled in a plan concept that attention be concentrated on the preparatory work for the assembly. That is to say, it proposes to insure that electric power, water, and roads will be available on the construction site in good time.

BRIEFS

WEST BERLIN RUNAWAY CHILD--On 24 February 1979 a child who had run away from a West Berlin children's home was caught in the Potsdam area and handed to the appropriate GDR organs. The child will be returned to West Berlin after an examination of the details of the case. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 79 p 4 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU281540 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Feb 79 p 4 AU

["Joint communique on visit by Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf to Hungary"]

[Text] At the invitation of Sandor Gaspar, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official friendly visit to Hungary between 23 and 26 February.

Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, with whom he exchanged views about issues expected to be of mutual interest. Sandor Gaspar and Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, as well as Ministers of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja and Sa'dun Hammadi, had talks in a spirit of understanding and friendship about bilateral relations and international issues concerning the parties.

The reviewed bilateral relations and established that they are developing in a spirit of mutual respect and friendship, in a joint struggle against the forces of imperialism, reaction and aggression. They emphasized that mutual visits by the two countries' leaders and relations between the MSZMP and the Ba'th Party are positively contributing to strengthening friendship and broadening cooperation between the two peoples and countries.

The two sides reviewed economic cooperation and expressed their satisfaction over the progress in this area. They noted favorable possibilities for broadening and developing multifaceted economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Hungary and Iraq. They resolved to expand trade between their countries. They discussed cooperation in road transportation between the two countries.

In the course of their exchange of views about the international situation, the two sides devoted great attention to the areas where events endangering world peace and security are taking place. They stressed that tension in the Middle East is due to the expansionist and aggressive policy of Israel, which is supported by imperialist circles.

The Iraqi side reviewed the latest events taking place in the Middle East and the efforts and steps by the Iraqi and Syrian leaderships toward uniting the two countries on the basis of the joint national plan of action concluded last October and it furnished information about the results and resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference of heads of Arab states and governments and its contribution to strengthening Arab solidarity.

The Hungarian side welcomed the intention of the Iraqi and Syrian leaderships to unite and coordinate their policies. It highly valued the fact that Iraq initiated the convening of the ninth Arab summit conference, the resolutions of which oppose Israeli aggression, which perpetuates the occupation of Arab territories, imperialist endeavors to divide the ranks of the Arabs and employ defeatist means.

They established that, owing to defeatist and separate-path bargainings, the situation has considerably deteriorated in the Middle East. They condemned the Camp David agreements and the separate-path policy of the Egyptian leadership, which are at variance with the Arab people's interests and rights of the Palestinian people. They declared that a lasting and just peace can only be attained in the Middle East if the Israeli forces are withdrawn from all the occupied Arab territories and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people are insured, including their right to establish an independent state. They support the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

The two sides noted that, in the complex international situation, the imperialist and aggressive forces are hampering detente, intensifying the arms race, developing mass destruction weapons and increasing tension. They are firm in the conviction that effective measures must be initiated to curb the arms race and convene a world disarmament conference as soon as possible. They support the implementation of resolutions of the UN extraordinary disarmament session.

The Iraqi side highly valued Hungary's role in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and its contribution to consolidating detente, peace and international cooperation.

They devoted considerable attention to the movement of the nonaligned countries and expressed the conviction that the sixth, the Havana summit conference of the nonaligned countries will effectively contribute to strengthening the unity of the movement, liquidating colonialist remnants and creating a just international economic order. The Hungarian side highly valued Iraq's positive role in the nonaligned movement.

The sides assured the national liberation movements of their solidarity and support. They regard the liquidation of colonialist remnants and racial discrimination as indispensable. They support the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for liberation and for attaining their national independence and against racial discrimination.

They established with satisfaction that their views on the issues discussed are identical or close to each other. The visit by Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the republic, to Hungary has proven successful and has effectively fostered strengthening and further developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf expressed his thanks for the warm welcome accorded to him and the Iraqi delegation during the visit to friendly Hungary. He extended an invitation to Sandor Gaspar, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, to pay a visit to Iraq. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The time of the visit will be set at a later date.

CZINEGE SENDS MESSAGE TO USSR DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV

AU271632 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Feb 79 p 3 AU

["Greetings Message by Lajos Czinege on Soviet Army Day"]

[Text] On the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following message to D.F. Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, minister of defense of the Soviet Union:

Esteemed comrade minister, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Army and Navy, I convey to the personnel, soldiers and commanders of the Soviet Army and Navy and to you personally, esteemed comrade minister, comradely greetings and sincere good wishes of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, the MSZMP committee in the People's Army and commanders and soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army.

The soldier sons of the Hungarian working people salute with sincere affection and true sentiments of brothers-in-arms the armed might of the Soviet people devoted to communist construction, which has earned the respect of the fraternal peoples, the progressive forces and better half of mankind in self-sacrificing struggles fought in defense of the revolutionary achievements and for peace, security and social progress. The sincere affection of the Hungarian people surrounds the Soviet people and their glorious armed might, which also liberated our country from the terror regime of foreign oppressors and their vassals at home in its victorious battles against Hitlerite fascism.

Also we, together with the peoples struggling for a true cause, derive strength and encouragement from the Soviet Union's outstanding international successes, exemplary social and economic results in communist construction and efforts serving the defense of the achievements of the fraternal Soviet people. Also for us, the fact the Soviet armed forces, born and tempered in the flames of the revolutionary armed battles, can be depended on to stand guard in the defense of the Soviet fatherland, world peace and international security constitutes an inexhaustible source of strength.

It is our sincere hope, on the occasion of the anniversary, that the Soviet Army and Navy, under CPSU leadership, will attain further outstanding successes in their devoted work serving the building and defense of socialism and communism, the cause of social progress and safeguarding peace and security and in enhancing their military and political preparedness.

To you, esteemed comrade minister, I wish that you may achieve further outstanding successes in your responsible position and, to this end, I wish you good health and strength and much joy and happiness.

MORE ON MINISTER CZINEGE'S MIDEAST, AFRICA TOUR

PDRY Visit Conclusion

AU281420 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Report attributed to unnamed correspondent: "The Delegation Led by Lajos Czinege Has Gone From Aden to Ethiopia"]

[Text] Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege has ended his 5-day official friendly visit to the PDRY. Our defense minister had talks with his host, Minister of Defense 'Ali Antar, visited the hospital of Aden, in whose operation Hungarian health experts help, and met with Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Lajos Czinege was received by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and president of the republic. Relations between the two countries and possibilities for further developing cooperation and problems in the area were broached at a frank discussion conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, which was combined with a luncheon.

The secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party informed his Hungarian guest about the PDRY Government's efforts to defend the country's independence and territorial unity. The discussion was attended by Lajos Benczekovits, Hungarian ambassador in Aden, who gave a farewell reception in Lajos Czinege's honor on Sunday [25 February] evening.

On Monday, our defense minister arrived in Addis Ababa, the next destination of his tour.

Ethiopian Defense Minister's Meeting

LD282258 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In Addis Ababa, Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, conferred with the Ethiopian minister of defense. Both sharply condemned China's aggression against Vietnam.

PDY'S ISMA'IL INTERVIEWED ON IRAN, PENINSULA CONFLICT

LD281214 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI)--An interview is published in the Wednesday issue of NEPSZABADSAG, the central newspaper of the HSWP, with 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and president of the republic.

Answering the question about the position of the Yemeni Socialist Party's leadership and the government of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic on the changes taken place in Iran as well as on their international effects, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said:

"Our people is very glad about the Iranian people's victory. The time that has passed since the beginning of the revolutionary changes is quite short but the events occurred already prove that there is no power than can force a people in eternal oppression. The decisive blow of the Iranian people on the shah's hated regime shook the United States' positions, too, not only in Iran but in the whole area. What has happened in Iran has to be a warning for every imperialist and reactionary regime since with any weapon it may defend its rule, its regime suppressing people, if a nation unites its strength, the weapons alone cannot decide on the outcome of the events. This is one of the lessons. The other one is that neither the influence of the imperialist countries, nor anti-popular regimes can be defended if people's demand opposes it.

About the effects of the changes in Iran on the Yemeni people's life 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il pointed out:

"Our people has also suffered much because of the shah's policy that aimed at making Iran the gendarme of the area. Part of this policy was the stationing of Iranian troops in Oman. These troops launched attacks against us on several occasions, wanted to interfere in the internal affairs of our country and people--in one word: They presented a serious danger for us. The Provisional Revolutionary Government headed by Khomeyni decided to withdraw the Iranian troops stationed in Oman and we attach great significance to that step."

About the offensive of North Yemeni troops against South Yemen 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said:

"Our party and government do their best to normalize relations between the two Yemeni states. We are advocating the continuation of the dialogue and the peaceful settlement of the existing problems. However, our efforts have not met with adequate response in San'a'. What is more tensions have enhanced recently and parallel with that also the activities by northern patriots have increased and armed actions and demonstrations have taken place in several cities. The intensification of the National Democratic Front's activities, guiding the struggle waged by northern patriots and the regime's weakness forced the San'a' government to carry out a diversionary action. This is the reason why its troops attacked the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic.

We are backing the National Democratic Front's targets aiming at democratic changes and, on the other hand, we do not interfere in North Yemen's internal affairs. Our major aim continues to be to avoid confrontation", declared in his interview given for NEPSZABADSAG 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SAMAY-LED KNUFNS' DELEGATION VISIT

Official Talks End

LD282140 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI)--The official talks between the Hungarian and the Cambodian delegations, which were headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary general of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, and by Ros Samay, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Cambodian National Unity Front, respectively, ended in Budapest on Wednesday.

After the talks Ros Samay, who is on an official and friendly visit in Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, met with journalists in Budapest.

Press Conference

LD282222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Press conference granted by Ros Samay, secretary general of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, at the headquarters of the Patriotic People's Front in Budapest on 28 February--questions in Hungarian, answers presumably in Cambodian, with superimposed Hungarian translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] During the 6 and 1/2 weeks since the liberation there have been many changes in Cambodia. Without going into detail, I consider it significant that local organs of the new power are being formed in the countryside--the people's committees for self-administration.

[Answer] These are in fact the local representatives of the central government; we are now organizing them all over the country. Their most important task is to restore life in the country and to create normal conditions, since the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime not only murdered people but also destroyed the country. The organs of people's power must also mobilize the people vigilantly to oppose the anti-Cambodia effort of the Beijing hegemonists.

[Question] In the Western press, and also in the propaganda from Beijing, reports often appear to the effect that the remaining followers of Pol Pot are still waging an armed struggle against the people's power in Cambodia. What is the real situation?

[Answer] I should like to reassure you that the armed forces of the revolution completely annihilated the regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary during their 33-day campaign. Cambodia has been liberated completely. Whether there are still hostile armed men, I can say that there may be, by all means, small groups that try to resist, but they can hardly achieve anything. Not long ago we put out of action 40 bandits in the north of the country and freed some 500 people from captivity. These groups are powerless against the new regime but the hardest task is to find them, since they are trying to mingle with the peasants.

[Question] We recall the reports of the news agencies that China launched its aggression against Vietnam at the very time when Pham Van Dong, premier of Vietnam, and Heng Samrin, chairman of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council, signed the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between their two countries. Is there any connection between the signing of the treaty and the Chinese attack?

[Answer] The treaty confirms the centuries-old solidarity and friendship linking Vietnam and Cambodia. They have fought side by side throughout history, they defeated the French, the Americans and put an end to Beijing's expansionist aspirations. Besides, our treaty is a contribution to the defense of socialist countries and world peace. The fact that China has now launched an aggressive war against Vietnam is evidence that the reactionary leadership in Beijing is now trying, by stirring up the antagonism of the feudal era, to set the Cambodian people against Vietnam. From this the connection between Pham Van Dong's visit and the timing of the Chinese attack is obvious. This is the reply given by the Chinese. They have also the ulterior motive of using Pol Pot against the Cambodian revolution but we know that this intention is doomed to failure.

Solidarity Rally

LD010942 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI)--The delegation of the Cambodian National Unity Front Central Committee, which is currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of General Secretary Ros Samay, met Wednesday with workers of Budapest at a solidarity and friendship meeting.

Those present in the Presidium included Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. A speech was delivered by Bela Molnar, secretary of the Front National Council.

"Our friendship with the Cambodian people is not new," he said. "We followed with sympathy and solidarity their heroic struggle at the time of the American aggression and we were happy over their victory. This amity, however, could not flourish because the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique had isolated the people from real friends. Our friendship renewed and expanded with the victory of the revolutionary forces.

"We extend our fraternal solidarity to the Cambodian people's republic and to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The condemnation of the Chinese leadership's aggression against Vietnam means support not only to Vietnam, but also to the revolutionary people of Cambodia," said Bela Molnar.

The public meeting was addressed also by General Secretary Ros Samay. He began by mentioning the cruelties that characterized the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. He underlined:

"The Cambodian people have to face numerous hardships. However, the sympathy, solidarity and support of the socialist countries, independent states, the non-aligned movement, international organizations, and peace and justice-loving masses will help them overcome the difficulties and assist them in successfully building peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia advancing towards socialism. The Cambodian people will be finally victorious. After the trials of the foregoing period," continued Ros Samay. "Today the friendship between Cambodia and Hungary is purer and firmer than ever before."

After his speech, Ros Samay presented the red banner of the Cambodian National Unity Front to Bela Molnar. Following this, the participants of the mass meeting adopted a message to be sent to Cambodia. It says: "We send our fraternal greetings and ensure our solidarity to the heroic Cambodian people. We wish that under the leadership of the National Unity Front and the People's Revolutionary Council the Cambodian people register much success in their struggle for consolidating the people's power and in nation-building work."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG'S WEHNER'S VISIT

Gyenes Meeting

LD281414 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Andras Gyenes, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, held talks in the Parliament Building with Herbert Wehner, SPD floor leader in the Bundestag and member of the party Presidium. They reviewed Hungarian-West German interstate and interparliamentary contacts and held a debate on the international situation. Present at the talks on the Hungarian side were Istvan Darvasi, member of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, and Gyula Horn, deputy chief of the party Central Committee Department of International Relations.

Apro Meeting

LD282236 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 28, (MTI)--Antal Apro, speaker of Parliament and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Wednesday received in Parliament Building Herbert Wehner, head of the parliamentary faction of the German Social Democratic Party and member of the party's Presidium, who is currently on a visit in Hungary at the invitation of Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Hungarian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee.

MAROTHY CHAIRS, OVARI ADDRESSES KISZ CC MEETING

LD282308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Kisz Central Committee today discussed the position of young artists and KISZ activity carried out among them. Chaired by Laszlo Marothy, first secretary, the Central Committee noted that the youth federation is paying proper attention to the life of KISZ organizations, though political training is not sufficiently adapted to particular needs in its content or form. On the other hand, more varied methods are being applied than earlier for stimulating creative artistic work and for the protection of the youth interests. The view of the KISZ Central Committee is that improvements must be made in the work carried out among art college students and in artists' collectives. The speakers at the meeting included Miklos Ovari, party Politburo member. Karoly Polinszky, minister of education, and Imre Pozsgay, minister of culture, were also present.

GYORI VISITS RAKOSPALOTA, CHAIRS AKTIV MEETING

LD282340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Imre Gyori, party Central Committee secretary visited Rakospalota today. In the offices of the party committee he was briefed on life in the district and in the afternoon he chaired a party activists meeting in the railway vehicle workshop.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ DISCUSS SPRING TASKS WITH FARMERS

ID011026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Feb 79 ID

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, today met leading farmers.

The meeting was attended by: Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Deputy Premier Longin Cegielski. Also present were ministers; Franciszek Adamkiewicz, Leon Klonica, Emil Kolodziej, and Henryk Konopacki; Stanislaw Zieba, deputy director of the Central Committee Agriculture and Food Department; Jozef Krotiuk and Franciszek Teklinski, chairmen of the Central Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives and Agricultural Circles; Deputy Chairman Tadeusz Kalinski; Mieczyslaw Solecki, director general of the Central Board of State Farms; and Tadeusz Rybicki, chairman of the Central Board of the Farm Workers' Trade Union.

The main subject of the meeting was this year's difficult tasks in agriculture and in particular preparations for efficient conduct of spring work.

Minister Leon Klonica said that measures adopted to increase farm production and to counteract unfavorable weather, farmers' deep commitment, dedication and hard work, and considerable assistance given by the whole national economy last year enabled farmers to achieve an increase of more than 4 percent in total farm output.

The mobilization of the considerable reserves which still exist in farming, and this includes the full use being made by all farms, large and small, of their production capacities, is one of the conditions of progress. Those who took part in the meeting said the greatest possibilities for rapidly increasing in farm production and in particular in marketable output can be obtained through specialization and cooperation between private and socialized farms.

Much was said at the meeting about the failure of many farms to take advantage of opportunities for faster development of animal rearing, by, among other things, raising greater number of calves and by small peasant farms embarking on animal rearing in cooperation with state farms, production cooperatives and agricultural circles group farms.

In a frank and businesslike conversation farmers spoke about their achievements and growing state aid; they also spoke about continued shortcomings in supplying agriculture with some industrial production means. They stressed the necessity for further improvement in production services provided for private farms, for improvement in the work done by agricultural service and institutions serving the farmer. Last year's poor weather resulted in excessive use of farm equipment, which now requires considerable repairs. It is also difficult to obtain a full range of seed and fodder. It has not been possible to plant seeds in the whole planned area. In some regions, particularly on heavy soils, it has been necessary to delay the sowing of winter crops. In addition heavy precipitation has washed out mineral components and worsened the soil structure. Hence in the spring this year it will be necessary to increase the area planted with spring grain.

Much has already been done, said the farmers, to prepare efficiently for spring fieldwork, but despite improved supplies, shortages continue to exist in supplies of spare parts and tires for tractors. There are delays in the deliveries of fertilizers.

At present the considerable snow cover in many areas, which could possibly delay spring farm work in these regions, must be taken into account. Hence the great need for the mobilization of all effort and resources, both in farming and in bodies which provide services for agriculture.

Referring to problems broached during discussion Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed that the government had taken all measures needed to create conditions necessary for efficient conduct of spring fieldwork. Among other things, supplies of parts and sub-assemblies needed to speed up the repair of farm equipment have been provided. Additional sums have been allocated to import components needed to produce chemicals for plant protection and fertilizer. We must now make sure, said Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, that what we have is distributed in the best possible way and used effectively by farmers and bodies which cooperate with them.

This year the investment outlays in those sectors and for those tasks whose implementation will rapidly increase the production of machines and materials at present most needed by farmers, must be used rationally. Steps are also being taken to improve the system of receiving slaughter animals and other farm products. Much importance is being attached to a more rapid development of smaller processing plants and this will make certain that farm raw materials are better used and will limit the need to transport them.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, made the closing speech at the meeting. Taking his leave Edward Gierek wished the farmers, and through them all those employed in agriculture, good weather this year, high yields and good harvest, and personal happiness.

Gierek Address

LD011028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today met leading farmers in Warsaw. Also present at the meeting was Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. At the end of the meeting Edward Gierek addressed those present. Referring to the tasks facing agriculture this year, Edward Gierek said that the achievement of the planned total increase in agricultural production of about 4 percent would make it possible, after processing and refinement, to increase food supplies to the domestic market by 10 percent. It is important in this connection to improve the farming standards everywhere, to gain best possible results. Conditions are present to achieve this end.

This year Polish farmers will get 60,000 tractors, 4,000 grain harvester combines, 1,250 sugar beet lifting combines, 3,000 potato lifting combines, over 3,000 silo-combines and many other machines. More trained staff are joining agriculture, not only in the socialized but also in the private sector. The present political climate helps the effort to develop agricultural production, Edward Gierek stated. Farmers are supporting the state policy by their effort; this policy is aimed at securing increased food production and better living conditions in rural areas.

SWEDISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH PZPR OFFICIALS

AU281135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Cooperation Between the PZPR and the Swedish Left Party-Communist"]

[Text] A delegation of the Swedish Left Party-Communist [VPK] has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, led by Executive Secretary Tore Forsberg. The delegation met with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski in the presence of Wacław Piatkowski, head of the Central Committee Foreign Department.

The delegation had talks in the Central Committee Foreign Department and the National Council of Polish Women, studied the work of the Bielsko Biala voivodship party organization and toured Krakow. It paid homage to the victims of Hitlerite crimes in Oswiecim-Brzezinka.

During the talks, which were held in a sincere and cordial atmosphere, the sides stressed their readiness to promote cooperation between the two parties. In evaluating the international situation the sides expressed their unchanging resolve to consolidate the process of detente, to support disarmament and peaceful cooperation among nations.

The sides recalled the position of the two parties condemning China's aggression against Vietnam, and stressed solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

During the talks the sides expressed the conviction that the solidarity of the international workers movement is an extremely important factor in safeguarding peace in the world.

TRYBUNA LUDU CARRIES PAP REPORT ON MA'RUF VISIT COMMUNIQUE

AU281215 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Feb 78 p 2 AU

[PAP report on communique issued in Warsaw on the 20-23 February official visit of friendship to Poland by Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf]

[Text] The communique states that Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the Iraqi Republic, who paid an official visit of friendship to Poland on 20-23 February, met with a sincere and warm reception on the part of representatives of the supreme party and state authorities and the Polish community, a reception attesting to the enduring links of friendship between the two countries.

Vice President T.M. Ma'ruf was received by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and conveyed to him greetings from Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq. He also met with Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

During the visit, official talks were held between the Polish and Iraqi delegations led by State Council Deputy Chairman Edward Babiuch and Vice President T.M. Ma'ruf, the communique states.

The two sides reviewed their bilateral relations and stated with satisfaction that they are developing in the direction favorable to the interests of the two countries and peoples. In this context the sides stressed the importance of exchanges of visits and of holding consultations between leaders of the two countries in order to further develop and expand the existing relations and to strengthen mutual friendship. The sides stressed the importance of and the need for the continuation and expansion of contacts, exchanges of views and cooperation between the PZPR and the Ba'th party in order to further strengthen the ties of friendship and to promote a better mutual understanding between the two friendly peoples.

The two sides stated that economic cooperation between their two countries continues to increase and to develop and that there are favorable conditions for expanding it further. The sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the fourth session of the Polish-Iraqi ministerial committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation that was recently held in Baghdad. The two countries are resolved to take action in order to further develop economic, scientific and technical cooperation and to expand trade exchanges.

Noting with satisfaction the favorable development of cultural and scientific cooperation, the sides stressed the need to intensify it further.

The communique states that the two sides made an extensive exchange of views on the current international situation and noted with satisfaction that Poland's and Iraq's positions are identical or similar on the issues in question.

The sides paid particular attention to the Middle East situation, noting that tension in that region is a result of the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel, which is supported by imperialism. The two sides noted that the Middle East situation has been dangerously aggravated because of the separatist attempts to settle the Middle East conflict. In this context the two sides condemned the Camp David accords and the defeatist policy of the Egyptian authorities and their separatist attempts, which are at odds with the interests of the Arab people and the Arab people of Palestine.

Vice President T.M. Ma'ruf discussed Iraq's and Syria's present measures and activities aimed at bringing about the unity of the two countries in line with the charter for joint national action signed last October. The charter helps mobilize the two countries' forces and potentials to counter imperialist and defeatist plans, which constitute a threat to the Arab region, to prevent Israel's expansionist aggression and to guarantee the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Polish side, the communique states, highly evaluated the decisions of the Iraqi and Syrian leaderships on the unity and coordination of the policy of the two countries and voiced its full support for Iraq's sponsoring role and efforts in convening the ninth summit conference in Baghdad, for the importance of its resolutions in frustrating the defeatist plans to settle the conflict and for the strengthening of Arab solidarity.

The two sides reaffirmed their position that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is possible only if Israel withdraws all its troops from all the occupied Arab territories and if the Arab people of Palestine are given back their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and to their own state on their own territory. The sides expressed their support for the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the only rightful representative of the Arab people.

The two sides declared themselves in favor of the further strengthening the ties of friendship and solidarity between the countries of the socialist community and the Arab countries, which is an important factor insofar as success of the struggle against imperialist aggression in the Middle East is concerned.

They voiced solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism, exploitation and racism and expressed support for the just struggles of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa for freedom and independence.

The sides declared themselves in favor of the further development of equal and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

The two sides indicated that it is necessary to promote activities in favor of international detente and security and to take concrete steps aimed at halting the arms race. They reiterated their support for the speediest possible convention of a world disarmament conference. They declared themselves in favor of implementing the resolutions passed at the special UN session devoted to disarmament.

Iraq highly evaluates Poland's role and contribution vis-a-vis the consolidation of peace, detente and international cooperation and vis-a-vis the implementation of the CSCE Final Act.

The two sides highly appraised the positive role of the nonaligned movement in the international arena and its contribution toward strengthening peace and international security and establishing a just world economic system. They expressed the conviction that the sixth summit conference of nonaligned states in Havana will help further strengthen the unity of the movement. The Polish side highly evaluates Iraq's active and positive role in the movement of nonaligned states.

Iraq fully supports the idea of educating societies in the spirit of peace as proposed by Poland in the United Nations.

Voicing their satisfaction with the results of the visit, the two sides reaffirmed their resolve to further strengthen and expand the relations of friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Iraq in all areas. They also agreed to hold consistent meetings and consultations at the highest level as well as to maintain contacts between the appropriate departments and institutions of the two countries.

Vice President T. M. Ma'ruf invited State Council Deputy Chairman Edward Babiuch to pay a visit to Iraq. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

WARSAW BANK EXPLOSION CLAIMS ANOTHER CASUALTY'S LIFE

AU281716 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report: "Following the Tragic Catastrophe in the Rotunda Bank"]

[Excerpts] Despite tremendous efforts of physicians, another person died on Tuesday night from very serious injuries sustained during the tragic catastrophe at the Rotunda bank. Her name is Wanda Stepien, 22, of 30 Racławicka Ulica, Warsaw. Thus the total number of fatal casualties caused by the accident stands now at 49.

As already reported, comprehensive and immediate assistance is being given in every case of need. This is being supervised by the city authorities, trade unions and industrial plants. The city district "centers of social helpers" have energetically committed themselves to giving this assistance.

On Wednesday 21 February and on previous days funerals of the victims of the tragic accident at the Rotunda bank took place in Warsaw and in a number of localities outside Warsaw. The funerals were attended by representatives of the Warsaw civic authorities, social organizations and industrial plants where the victims worked.

BRIEFS

USSR OIL CONTRACT--The (?CIECH) export and import agency has signed with the Soviet All-Union Association Soyuzneftexport a contract for deliveries of crude oil and oil products from the Soviet Union to Poland in 1979. The contract is the largest ever to have been concluded by (?CIECH) with our Soviet partner; the contract is worth more than R1 billion. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD]

ROMANIA CONTINUES TO EXPAND RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING STATES

LD282306 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/2/1979--A socialist, developing country, Romania attaches special importance to economic relations with the developing countries, an expression of the solidarity with their struggle for economic, social and national emancipation, of supporting their evolution on the road of progress and welfare. The trade exchanges and the economic cooperation between Romania and developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America greatly amplified and diversified in recent years, with mutual advantage. Out of the 76.8 billion valuta lei worth of Romanian foreign trade in 1978, over 15.3 billion valuta lei covered the exchanges and the economic cooperation with those countries. The over 100 developing countries making the partnership of Romania stood, last year, for 20 per cent of the total Romanian foreign trade. They had stood for 5 percent in 1960. According to the agreements in force in the future these countries shall represent about 25 per cent. Romania's relations with those countries are expected to amplify further, so that by 1985 they may be over 27 per cent of the Romanian economic relations abroad.

Romania's relations with those countries are backed by 135 government agreements and transactions. Cooperation in production as well as technical and scientific cooperation has rapidly extended, in a wide range of forms. For instance, out of the 300 cooperation ventures Romania promoted in 1978, 122 were related to developing countries. They consisted of complex deliveries of equipment and installations, joint prospecting, mining and turning to good account sources of raw materials, joint marketing various products, joint production societies in various domains of mutual interest, such as machine building, mining and chemical industry, wood processing and building material industries, agriculture, transport, etc. In this framework mention deserves Romania's participation in the activity of 28 joint societies with headquarters abroad, 27 of them carrying through activity in the developing countries as well as in 34 marketing joint societies, some of them in developing countries too. An important number of such cooperation ventures became operative last year even: the refinery in Pakistan, the irrigation system of Syria, harbours in Morocco, roads and highways, social and cultural buildings in Iraq and Libya, etc.

Romania's will to continuously expand economic cooperation with all those countries shows from the fact that out of the 23 agreements and transactions signed in 1978, 16 were signed with partners from the developing countries, and out of the total of 54 newly ratified cooperation ventures, 44 were signed with partners from those countries, concerning mainly industrial objective construction.

This fruitful collaboration between Romania and the developing countries--expression of the solidarity with the fight against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies--is also an exemplary materialisation of the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage and at the same time, one of the concrete ways for accelerating the economic development of each of those countries, a direct contribution to the affirmation and generalization of the new-type economic relations, to building a new world economic order.

Romania's full right participation in the activity of the "Group of 77" is a recognition of her contribution to the implementation of this major objective of contemporary world, in a climate of understanding, international peace and cooperation.

PRESIDENT TITO RELAXING IN SPLIT

LD282344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Split--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, who has been visiting Split, is spending his free time walking in the park of Dalmacija Villa and on the nearby hill of Marjan. After his morning walk today, and in a very good mood, he played billiards.

SAWPY LEADER NOTES FOREIGN POLICY TASKS IN BORBA INTERVIEW

AU272258 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Feb 79 pp 3-4 AU

[I. Papić report on interview with Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, granted to BORBA--place and date not specified]

[Excerpts] Against Opposition--Quite Concretely

[Kurtovic] We expect to have a great deal of work and political settlements to discuss with the opposition. In this respect, we will be quite concrete and we will wage a struggle against technocratism and bureaucracy, including ultraradicalism and a struggle against nationalism and clericalism.

Of course, we will overcome all this primarily by developing the system and by creative action. Social dialog is very important under such conditions, but it must be a dialog which encourages social criticism. Such a dialog has broad possibilities in our country. Serious authors are also needed for social criticism. It is not good that we frequently leave some things to spontaneous action and that polemics in our country are private affairs of individuals, frequently ending in quarrels and mutual hatred. We have lost sight of this even in the SAWP, instead of being an open, democratic tribunal.

Until our society is fully established on socialist foundations and until the conditions are created in it to prevent the formation of an opposition, we will continue to eliminate such influences. To make it loud and clear: Power will not be let out of the hands of the working man, or rather the working man will not abandon it to anybody, and the working man will not be fighting elections about these questions. As far as the system is concerned, a national plebiscite has been carried out once and for all. A clear position on this was also adopted at the 11th congress. The situation and the system develop in a direction which guarantees such a development.

[Question] The Federal Conference Presidium has set up a working group which is to prepare a proposal for discussion at one of the coming sessions on the ways to implement Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and leadership in the SAWP organs and organizations. At the last Presidium session you pointed out that one should work on this without delay, but thoroughly.

SAWPY is Vitally Interested in the Implementation of Tito's Initiative

[Answer] The idea of collective work and leadership is not a momentary demand, but an expression of Tito's and our overall concept of self-managing social development. It is a logical step forward in the development and rise of our political system. We will support this idea with all our hearts, both through concrete elaboration and through our actions. The SAWP is vitally interested in this, for this idea essentially enables man to reach full expression as a political subject.

The working group that the Federal Conference Presidium has established will determine how the idea of collective work and leadership is to be concretely realized in the SAWP. This is a big problem which, among other things, should provide an answer to the SAWP's formation, its most effective organization, the method of coordinating action in it and overcoming various forms of sectarianism, and determining how the vanguard role of the League of Communists should be fully expressed in it. All this should be an integral part of the proposal which is being worked on. Much of this must be concretely worked out, for our aim is to essentially realize Comrade Tito's ideas about collective work and leadership as concretely as possible.

[Question] The SAWPY Federal Conference will soon discuss the tasks of the SAWP regarding the socialization of foreign policy and the international activities of our country. What are the experiences of the SAWP work in this sphere so far and what are the most significant future tasks?

[Answer] The SAWP has had and continues to have numerous important and responsible tasks in the building and realization of foreign policy and generally in the international activities of our country. Cooperation with our partners in many countries is well developed. As part of its overall international activities, the SAWP is oriented toward cooperation with progressive forces throughout the world on the basis of the struggle for independence and equality of peoples and for peace and progress in the world. The SAWP in its coordination committees and in other activities has lately been paying attention to our workers temporarily employed abroad, and cooperation with emigre organizations has been developing more and more successfully.

The SAWP is the broadest political framework of the development and deepening of the process of democratization and socialization of foreign policy. It is also a matter of realizing the self-managing rights and obligations of the working people and citizens to participate actively in determining and conducting policy in this sphere. Our people follow the development of international relations and events in the world with lively interest. This is natural, since they are interested in the preservation of peace, in a free development of peoples and the building of new international relations based on the principles of independence, equality and equal cooperation.

Therefore, they look with concern at some unfavorable trends in the world. Bloc contests are intensifying and involving new regions; in addition to the exertion of pressure on nonaligned countries, one notices attempts to divide them, to align them within bloc spheres of interest and to impose on them an alien model of development. Great tension and concern are caused especially by the more and more frequent use of force, the eruption of new crises, the spread of war conflicts, foreign interventions and interference in internal affairs.

We attach particularly great importance to the forthcoming summit of the nonaligned countries, which should affirm the essential principles and direction of the nonaligned movement as a democratic, autonomous and independent nonbloc factor. It should also contribute to the strengthening of unity and solidarity of the nonaligned countries. Within the overall international activities of our country in the solving of current international problems, the SAWP should become involved even more broadly and actively in the coming period.

We attach Extraordinary Importance to the Deepening of Relations and Cooperation With Neighbors

It is necessary for the SAWP to engage in explaining the social essence and content of complex international events, and especially those which demand that positions be adopted quickly. The activities of all the organized socialist forces headed by the League of Communists will be the most efficient defense against attempts by anti-self-managing forces to impose interpretations of individual events and international positions of our country from dogmatic, bureaucratic, nationalistic and pseudoliberal positions. At the same time, this will resolutely thwart the attempts of other hostile forces which join in actions against our country with encouragement from abroad. Informing citizens and working people is an important component of socialization. The need is increasingly apparent for the information media and journalism in particular to interpret more profoundly the essence, the causes and the consequences of the events in the world, the conditions under which the nonaligned policy operates, and the trends in the contemporary workers and progressive movement. It is the task of the SAWP and our information media to provide the best possible information to the foreign public about our country and the results and achievements of the internal development in nonaligned policy.

The SAWP and all the social forces of our country attach exceptional importance to the development and advancement of relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in internal affairs, and in this connection to the solving of open and disputed questions with countries whenever these appear. Considering the great interest of our working people and citizens regarding foreign political questions, it will be necessary to develop various forms of work in the SAWP. There is enough room in the sphere, also, for an active engagement of all the working people and citizens. Here we have, above all, the sections for foreign political questions, the foreign political activists, tribunals, discussions and the like. Our foreign policy and the international activities of our country must be present as much as possible in the basic cells of society. This will strengthen and enrich the everyday activities of the SAWP.

Positive Changes in the Editorial Policy of BORBA

During his interview, the president of the Federal Conference also talked about the tasks of the newspaper BORBA and other publications of the BORBA publishing organization.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL HOLDS COOPERATION TALK WITH SOVIET ENVOY

LD282226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2014 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 28, (TANJUG)--Assembly of Yugoslavia Vice President Ivan Kukoc today conferred with Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov on the further development of cooperation between the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

CIVIL PROTECTION COUNCIL EXAMINES TRAINING OF WORKING CLASS

LD281845 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The intensity of training and of various other forms of instruction of working people and citizens, civil protection units and headquarters, has increased each year. Through this process problems involving the organization and formation of units and headquarters in particular have been discovered.

This was stressed at today's session of the Council for Civil Protection, at which the proposed organization and formation of civil protection units and headquarters was also reviewed.

Before adoption of the agenda, there was a minute of silence in honor of the deceased revolutionary Edvard Kardelj.

It was stated at the session that legal and doctrinaire regulations which do not uniformly define the formation, tasks, competence and organization of headquarters work have contributed to differences in approach and incomplete solutions in the organization and functioning of civil protection headquarters. The proposed organizational and formation structure of civil protection headquarters and units, which was debated today, offers solutions to many problems which have arisen in connection with the organizational and formation structure, methods and contents of headquarters work and their overall work and competence.

In a discussion of the draft amendment and addenda to the Federal Executive Council decision on the minimum obligatory funds for protection from effects of war, the uniform standpoint was expressed that it is essential to insure the minimum funds that will give the most effective possible protection to working people and citizens from modern combat measures, but which will at the same time represent no great financial burden for individuals and organizations, communities and organs.

MONTENEGRIN DELEGATION HOLDS TRADE TALKS IN ALBANIA

AU271254 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Feb 79 p 16 AU

[Text] Titograd, 25 February, TANJUG--A delegation of the Montenegrin Executive Council has returned from its 3-day visit to Tirana. Djordje Vukmanovic, member of the Executive Council and president of the Committee for Foreign Relations, and Arsenije Jovanovic, general director of the Montenegrin electric power industry, as well as their associates were members of the delegation. Nedin Hoxha, member of the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and minister for foreign trade, and Deputy Minister Marko Xega received the delegation. During the separate talks, which were also attended by Trajko Lipkovski, Yugoslavia's ambassador to Albania, it was stated with satisfaction that this year the commodity trade and trade in services has increased and that mutual interest in further increasing the trade in the coming years was also demonstrated. Views were also exchanged on some other questions of economic cooperation between Montenegro and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, including the construction of transport, post, telephone and telegraph and other communications, the improvement of the water resources of Lake Scutari and the River Bojana and other questions.

Representatives of the Montenegrin and the Albanian electric power industries signed a protocol providing for an increase of the imports of electric power from Albania for the Montenegrin electric power industry until 1982.